AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

(1) Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 1, line 30 with the following amended paragraph:

In Fig. 1, a conventional two-vibrator type of micro gyro sensor 1, which is categorized in the linear vibration type of micro gyro sensor, is exemplified. The gyro sensor 1 shown in Fig.1 includes two vibrators 11 and 21, each of which is supported by driving ~~beams 21~~beams 12 (22) so that each vibrator can easily vibrate in an X-axis direction defined in Fig. 1. To each vibrator 11 (21), there are formed monitoring electrodes 13 (23) to monitor the vibration of the vibrator 11 (21) and movable electrodes 11a (21a) to be opposed to driving electrodes 14 and 15 (24 and 25) in a comb-shaped form. References 16a, 16b and 26a and 26b shown in Fig. 1 are detecting electrodes for detecting a signal from the sensor 1.

(2) Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 2, line 11 with the following amended paragraph:

When each of the vibrators 11 and 21 vibrates in the X-axis direction, an opposed area S formed among the electrodes of each vibrator 11 (21) varies, thereby a capacitor C between the electrodes varies responsively based on the relationship of $C \propto \varepsilon \cdot S/d$ (ε; dielectric constant, d; distance between the electrodes). The vibrations of the ~~vibratos~~ vibrators 11 and 21 are monitored by the monitoring electrodes 13 and 23, respectively, to subtract monitored signals one from the other by a differential amplifier 32. A resultant subtracted signal is fed back to the self-energizing oscillator 30 to drive both the vibrators 11 and 21 at the same frequency signal (but the signals applied to both the vibrators 11 ~~and 12~~and 21 are mutually opposite in their phases, thanks to the inverter 31 intervening in the path to the other vibrator 21).

(3) Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 6, line 34 with the following amended paragraph:

In the conventional sensor 1 shown in Fig. 2, when the two vibrators 11 and 21 have different resonance frequencies with each other, the two vibrators 11 and 21 should vibrate at an intermediate frequency between the two resonance frequencies. In general, to enhance sensitivity to angular velocity (i.e., to gain vibrational amplitude as large as possible), the Q-value of each of vibrators 11 ~~and 12~~and 21 is designed to be a larger amount. However, in cases where there is a difference between the two resonance frequencies due to different degrees of precision in manufacturing or various other factors, the two

vibrators 11 ~~and 12~~and 21 are forced to vibrate at the intermediate frequency to exhibit smaller vibrational amplitude. As a result, changes in the capacitances formed by the monitoring electrodes 13 and 23 shown in Fig. 1 become smaller, so that no sufficient signal amplitude can be gained. Some such cases lead to failure in the operation of the self-energizing circuit 30 shown in Fig. 1.